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MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8—“The Rajah.”		
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Business Notices.		
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN NEWS.—There were 665 deaths from cholera in Egypt on Tuesday, exclusive of those in Cairo; twelve British soldiers also died. There was a slight earthquake in the island of Ichia a few days before the one of Saturday. Three firemen were killed at a fire in Berlin yesterday. Señor Juan Valera is talked of as the successor of Schor Barca as Spanish Minister at Washington. Irish landlords complain of the effects of the Land act. Sweetbread and Wild Thyme won races at Goodwood yesterday.

DOMESTIC.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday and nominations were made. President Arthur opened the Louisville Exposition. A collision occurred between two freight trains on the Troy and Boston road; some of the cars took fire and six men were killed. Imogene, Capias, Ella Warfield and Disturbance were the winners at Saratoga. Charles H. Ward & Co., of Boston, made an assignment. The Secretary of the Treasury has conditionally suspended the law preventing the importation of seal cattle. George William Curtis delivered an address before the National Civil Service Reform League at Newport. Assistant Army Surgeon Bernie was found dead in bed in San Francisco.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—There was no change yesterday in the position of the telegraph companies and the striking operators. A meeting of sailors denounced the blood-money system. Two men were suffocated by foul gases in a cesspool at Passaic. Inspector Byrne's detectives made a descent upon a number of policy shops. Justice Cullen rendered a decision in regard to claims on the Police Pension Fund. Samuel Parsons, Jr., sent a letter to the Park Commissioners in regard to the cutting of trees in Central Park. Forty-five children were sent into the country under the auspices of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund. The Metropolitan baseball nine won another victory over the Baltimore nine. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 82.62 cents. Stocks generally were dull at lower figures and closed unsettled at partial recoveries.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature, and chances of occasional showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 90°; lowest, 66°; average, 75°.

Tribune readers ordering the Daily sent to them at summer resorts are requested to make sure of the exact name of the Post Office to which the paper is to be sent. Much trouble arises every summer from a neglect of this precaution.

The session of the Civil Service Reform Association yesterday at Newport was of especial interest. Mr. George William Curtis delivered an address, sketching the work that the association, of which he is so ardent a member, has laid out for itself in the future. This is the repeal of the United States statutes which limit the terms of most subordinate officers in the Civil Service of the Government to four years. Mr. Curtis thinks that the tenure of office should depend on ability and good behavior; and he opposes what he calls law-suit removals. In his opinion, if there are no illegitimate motives for removal, a superior may properly be allowed to say when the dismissal of an employee is desirable.

The usual complications are following the recent hazing affair at West Point. There seems to be good reason to suppose that Hartigan, the cadet who was dismissed from the Academy for having assaulted Acuff, is really innocent, and might have proved his innocence if he had been allowed a court-martial. This is the indignant opinion of all his class as well as of most of the other cadets, and they have signed a petition for a reconsideration of his case. The cadet who really is guilty should step forth like a man and confess. He cannot have a very keen sense of honor who lets an innocent comrade suffer for his fault.

The cool petition which has just been presented to Mr. Gladstone asking State aid for the tithe landlords of Ireland will probably be lightly regarded by the English Government. It was not expected that the Land Act, of which the petitioners complain, would please the landlords. It was intended, first of all, to benefit the tenants, who, as many Englishmen admit, and as all the rest of the world believes, were brought to their present low estate by the oppression of the land-owners. The effect of the measure certainly has not been all that was hoped for; and it will probably be amended sooner or later in the direction of greater advantage to the tenants. From many quarters there is already tremendous pressure on Parliament for State aid. But if any of the Government's money does finally reach the landlords, it will first go through the tenants' pockets.

There seems to be no possible way in which the guardians of the Police Pension Fund—the Police Commissioners—can avoid the full effect of the Court of Appeals decision in the Ryan case, which declares that any member of the force who had his pay cut down during sickness can recover the amount deducted. The Commissioners have recently held that they had no money to meet the demands for this back pay, as they had transferred the amounts deducted for sickness to the Pension Fund. Justice Cullen in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday decided that this was not a good excuse; that the claims follow the money into the Fund. It must be admitted that his decision seems eminently sound, no matter how deeply it is to be regretted. The preservation of the Police Pension Fund is highly desirable; but the law is on the side of the claimants and it seems like useless quibbling to try to get around it.

The easiest and the wisest course probably is to accept the situation, pay the claims, and then look to the Assembly this winter for whatever legislation is needed to place the Fund on a safe basis.

The Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg yesterday did its work in a lifeless and perfunctory manner, showing how little interest the party managers take in a canvass which seems likely to end in their defeat. The most interesting plank in the long platform of course relates to the tariff. It is so worded that anybody can stand upon it, without slipping badly, if he is a skillful straddler. Import duties, it declares, should be so adjusted as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industry at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but foster no monopolies. This, of course, means just as much or as little as you please. The distribution of any surplus in the National Treasury among the States is opposed. The system of internal revenue taxation is condemned, convict labor is denounced, and an effort is made to attract the telegraph strikers by ambiguous remarks about the efforts of labor to better its condition. Governor Pattison's administration is approved, despite the opposition it has provoked, and the work of the Democratic Legislature is commended. The nominations are respectable. Mr. Robert Taggart, of Pittsburgh, was selected as Auditor-General, and Mr. Joseph Powell, of Bradford County, as State Treasurer.

DEMAGOGUES AND STRIKES.

It is to be expected that public journals, like public men, will act according to their own nature in dealing with contests between laborers and employers. The shallow demagogues, in the press or on the platform, naturally favor all strikers through thick and thin, whether their cause is just or not, whether their course is wise or unwise. No true friend of labor, for instance, would have sustained a strike so palpably destined to defeat and disaster as that of the iron-workers last year, or one disgraced by such acts of lawless violence as the railroad strike a few years ago. But the thorough-paced demagogue does not ask whether the demands of the men are right, or whether they have a chance of success; he goes in at once to get what small advantage he can for his paper or his party by shouting for the strikers, right or wrong, and by belaboring everybody as a tool of monopolists who questions in any respect the justice of demands made, or the propriety or wisdom of methods chosen. Just at present these demagogues are trying to make political capital from the fact that most of the reasonable Republican papers have not in every particular, and altogether without reserve, sustained the telegraph strikers. The Republican party, they say, is the party of monopolies and against labor.

Yet these are the very papers that have denounced the Republican party for maintaining a protective tariff. That tariff has incalculably improved the condition of all labor in this country, and to that alone it is due that the wages of labor here have not been crowded down from 30 to 60 per cent to the low level described by Mr. Porter in his letters from England and Germany. This constant, faithful and effective defence of all labor by the Republican party has met with constant opposition from the very demagogues, in the press and elsewhere, who now claim that the party is not the friend of labor. If these have really become the friends of labor themselves, why do they not favor the policy by which wages in this country have been maintained? If they want to promote the true interests, not of a few thousand strikers, but of the whole body of skilled labor in the country, why is it that they have only sneers, misrepresentations and abuse for the protective policy? How can anybody believe in their new-found affection for a thousand or two strikers now, while they show no friendship whatever for the million workers whose wages are sustained only by the tariff which these demagogues oppose?

The truth is that the most thoughtful and sincere friends of labor consider strikes a doubtful remedy for any evil. We recently quoted a long and earnest editorial, apparently by the Grand Master Workman, in the official organ of the Knights of Labor, which after showing the disastrous results of these struggles to the laborers, asked: “Is it not apparent that we have a cancer in our midst that must be removed before we can hope to make any progress?” But this same spirit of earnest desire for the real and lasting interests of the wage-earners, when shown by Republican journals, is denounced by all the demagogues. The association of telegraphers, moreover, has set on foot a movement for the organization of a “merchants and telegraphists” company, the object being to employ co-operative industry in competition with existing lines. Cannot the demagogues themselves see that this movement offers an infinitely better chance of permanent benefit for the workers than any strike for higher wages? It is wholly in line, too, with the recommendations of *The Journal of United Labor*, already quoted. Whether this particular movement succeeds or not, the more the minds of wage-workers are brought to seek, through judicious schemes of co-operative industry rather than through strikes, permanent remedies for existing evils, the better it will be both for the workers and for the general interests of the public. But the persons who care nothing for the real interests of labor, and are merely seeking newspaper favor or political capital, will naturally encourage strikes on all occasions, fit and unfit.

THE FOE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Mr. Bright recently remarked at Birmingham that it was absurd to suppose that England could not defend the hole which was to form the entrance to the Channel Tunnel. The Duke of Argyll, in presiding over a meeting of the London Sanitary Protection Society, a fortnight ago, quoted this saying and then added that the truth was that Englishmen could not defend a hole a few inches square which let into their houses a far worse enemy than any that could come through the Channel bore. He described the modern house as built upon a large gas-holder of foul air, and the inmates as entirely at the mercy of the foe that was always lurking there. He might have added that the approach of that most insidious enemy was often directly facilitated by the sappers and miners employed by the garrison itself. Resource is had continually to the most ingenious devices for bottling up the foul air which ought to be forcibly expelled from the drain pipes, and distributing it for general consumption throughout the house. This foe of the household cannot be barred out by door or lock. It has its own series of secret passages and cul-de-sacs, and it must be fought on its own ground.

The object of the London society is to enable householders to find out for themselves by cheap and easy processes whether or not their houses are in proper sanitary condition. Whenever they cannot place reliance upon their own judgment, based upon the application of a series of practical tests, they are at liberty to

avail themselves of the services of the society's agents. Unhappily there is an intermediate stage between detection and prevention in which the evil effects of foul drains are often aggravated. Private vigilance or official inspection may be late glaring defects in the system of house-drainage, but the plumbers in making the repairs may largely increase the danger. The sanitary engineer proposes, but the jack plumber disposes; and the last state of the prudent householder, after paying the fees of the one and the bills of the other, is worse than the first. A foul odor in a basement, which for months has baffled the distended nostril of the official inspector and the peppermint douches of investigating plumbers, is finally traced to a long rent in a kitchen drain pipe. The spongy section of lead pipe is removed and an iron pipe is ordered in its place. The householder is assured that the source of active trouble has been discovered and that his premises will be free from tainted air and danger of disease. A few months elapse, and the foul odor, which has never ceased, has become an intolerable stench. The floor comes up again, and what is revealed to the startled householder's eyes? There is a great fissure in the earthen drain pipe where the connection is made with the iron pipe recently introduced as a substitute for the section of worn-out lead pipe. The plumber in making the repairs has broken off a fragment of the earthen neck. To mend the break would have been an awkward job, so he has set the iron pipe in the broken mouth and given the drainage system of the house ample vent directly under the kitchen floor. This is not an incident described for the benefit of the London society at its recent meeting. Nor is it an ideal case. It occurred in Brooklyn a few weeks ago, and is cited here as an illustration of the facility with which preventive measures and sanitary precautions can be brought to naught.

The sanitary engineer may indicate the presence of this deadly foe of the household and devise scientific methods for providing against its entrance, but the plumbers who carry out the practical details are largely responsible for the security of the inmates. The sanitary authorities have decided that iron drain pipes must be used in place of earthen ones in new buildings. That is a wise precaution, but if the plumbers are careless or in haste they will leave the joints in a leaking condition, imperfectly fitting the vertical to the horizontal pipe, or caulking with oakum and lead in so bungling a way that obstructions are created within and stenches let out. A great deal of the worst plumbing that has ever been done in our great cities accompanies the use of the best materials and the application of the scientific methods recommended by sanitary engineers and enforced by health authorities. The best work must go with the best materials and the best system, or the foe of the household will be left master of the situation.

HOW MUCH IS “TOO MUCH”?

Judge Hooley is in a peculiar and embarrassing position, and we must do him the justice to say that he appreciates the fact. Let us rehearse, briefly, the steps by which he reached it. Governor Foster was reported as saying that Judge Hooley had admitted being put to an expense of \$50,000 to get his nomination. The latter then telegraphed the Governor, “I demand the authority for this statement, and denounce it as false in whole and in part.” The Governor responded, saying that his informant claimed to have had the admission from Judge Hooley himself, but adding that the man's name could not be given without his consent. What was Judge Hooley's response? “I repeat, the statement is false in all its parts. Now produce your informant, and let me confront him.” This was exactly what Governor Foster hastened to do. He sent to Judge Hooley, and gave to the newspapers, a letter from a Democrat, a well-known correspondent of the leading Democratic newspaper of Ohio and the West, who narrated a conversation had by him with Judge Hooley, in which the latter complained that Mr. McLean, the editor and proprietor of the newspaper in question, had by opposing his nomination made it cost him “too much money”; and when the correspondent remarked that he had heard that it had cost him \$50,000, Judge Hooley said, “Well, that is too much for any one to spend for the office, to say nothing of the nomination.”

Here was everything that the Democratic candidate for Governor had asked. He had been “confronted” with Governor Foster's “informant.” The man wrote over his own name. His statement was definite and clear. What did Judge Hooley do when thus “confronted”? A *Herald* correspondent reports him as saying, “I have nothing to add to my correspondence with Mr. Foster. My object is sufficiently accomplished by the disclosure of the name of his ‘informant.’ So, I judge Hooley's last telegram to Governor Foster ended with a demand to be allowed to “confront” the Governor's informant. When the informant stands out in broad daylight, and we wait to see him “confronted,” Judge Hooley sneaks away, saying, “I have nothing to add to my correspondence with Mr. Foster,” and runs off to Alabama to make a speech. There are times and cases in which silence and a good character are the best answer to personal charges. But Judge Hooley demanded an investigation. He clamored to be allowed to “confront” his accuser. The issue was of his own making—not another's. And when the indictment and the evidence had been put in, he says, “I have nothing to add.” We do not believe the people of Ohio will choose as their Governor a man who, after raising an issue as to his own character, slinks out of it in this cowardly way. It is a confession of guilt.

There is one point on which the public would like to be further informed. Judge Hooley concedes, apparently, that his nomination cost him “too much money,” and admits his belief that even the office is not worth \$50,000, much less the nomination. The question of interest is how much he thinks they are worth—the exact figure. He knows just what the nomination cost him, and says frankly it was “too much.” If he would let the public know just how much it was, and how much he thinks would have been not “too much” but just enough, we can decide whether his judgment is as sound on this point as it was when he thought Cronin could perform all the functions of an electoral college and comprise within himself not only one elector but two vacancies. Judge Hooley's affiliations have been with that school of “new and living Democracy,” whose chief achievement it was to smite the rock of a large bank account with the wand of a cipher telegram, when the living waters gushed forth. The tariff of that school of Democracy, it will be remembered, fixed \$5,000 as the price of an electoral vote in Oregon, rose to \$50,000 for a vote in Florida, and to \$80,000 for a canvassing board in another State. These figures indicate that Judge Hooley is right in thinking \$50,000 too much to pay to be Governor of Ohio, although that office is sometimes regarded as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Meantime he can tell us exactly what he thinks a

nomination is worth, and, on the morning of the 10th of October, he will know exactly how much is “too much” to pay for being defeated.

THE TARIFF IN THE NEXT HOUSE.

Mr. Townshend, one of Illinois's Democratic Congressmen, is reported as expressing the opinion that “the Democrats propose to begin a campaign against the tariff early in the next Congress and keep it up late.” *The World*, on the contrary, asserts that “there is no possible chance of any action on the tariff by the next House of Representatives.” Evidently there is a mistake somewhere. Who has made it—the Democratic Congressman or the Democratic newspaper?

If Democracy possessed the courage of its convictions, then the Congressman should be correct. Ostensibly it is nothing if not a free-trade party. If “a tariff for revenue only” is not a declaration in favor of free trade, it is a delusion and a snare. Nevertheless, the fact remains that current Democracy, taking good heed of Hancock's defeat in 1880, is making a desperate effort to convince the country that instead of being a free-trade party it occupies a golden—or at least oriole-plated—mean between free trade and protection. Hence the edifying spectacle is presented of professional Democratic hair-splitters arguing that there is a distinction with a difference between twiddle-dee free trade and twiddle-dum tariff for revenue only; hence the Democratic platforms of the year contain tariff planks that mean nothing in particular; hence the swelling volume of Democratic talk about “incidental” protection. Taking the Democratic party at its word, as its word appears in its record, it is a free-trade party and so is logically committed to doing what the Congressman says it is going to do in the next Congress. It is committed to agitation for free trade. But taking the party at its word, as its word appears in current discussion, it is a tariff-dodger, and so is logically committed to doing what *The World* says it is going to do in the next Congress. It is committed to masterly inactivity for free trade. To be sure, for the next Congress to decline to take any interest in the tariff question will be practically to confess that Democracy has changed front on that issue. But the fact of the change has already been generally recognized. And really there is no reason why the Democratic party should be ashamed to make this change of front and move toward the Republican ground. It has done the same thing in regard to slavery, emancipation, the greenback, the constitutional amendments, reconstruction, and the other great issues of the last quarter of a century.

Why, then, should it be bashful about letting free trade slide? Of course there is such a thing as standing by fixed principles. But then it must be remembered the Democratic party has gone far to convince the American people that it regards fixed principles as so many possible embarrassments, which a sensible political organization will not tolerate.

RISKS ON THE JERSEY COAST.

The accident at Long Branch on Sunday shows how shamefully inadequate the protection for bathers is at that place. Three men were struggling for their lives on the surf for nearly twenty minutes within sight of hundreds of operators, near enough to the shore to be easily reached by a strong swimmer with a life-line, or by a boat, if any boat had been at hand. Although they went into the water at a regular hour and from the public bathing ground, neither life-boat nor line was to be found. The only means of rescue appears to have been a plank, pushed out by a man, who waded out to his attempts. There is every excuse to be made for inaction at such a time, on the part of spectators who are paralyzed with fright, but there is none for the lack of the appliances and men for saving life on a beach which is one of the most frequented on the coast. Along the whole Jersey shore there is a disgraceful carelessness in this matter on the part of hotel-keepers and municipal authorities. The statistics of accidents from drowning each season from Sandy Hook to Cape May are ghastly reading.

Another instance of neglect of the safety of the public, to which THE TRIBUNE called attention last summer, is the want of sufficient gatemen on the railways running along the coast. The track of these roads lies close along the beach, and from forty to sixty trains pass daily. As a rule, all coaches and wagons which convey the inhabitants of the summer cities to the beach have to cross these tracks at their own imminent risk—a risk which resulted in several fatal accidents last summer. Considering the golden harvest which these roads reap from the summer resorts, they should afford as a mere matter of policy, putting the question of human life aside, the ordinary means of precaution which in a city they are forced to give. What with railway and drowning accidents, the New-Yorker or Philadelphia who goes to the Jersey coast to recruit his health does it at some risk of life.

If the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention could be decimated it would doubtless meet with a ready sale as a narcotic.

Mr. Gladstone has emerged from the embarrassments of the Suez Canal agreement with impaired prestige, but with a majority unexpectedly large. Mr. Parnell's followers did not vote, and the Conservatives did not give to their leader's motion an emboldened support, so that the Liberal majority was within one of a full hundred. The result cannot be regarded as a triumph for the Ministry. It was a fortunate escape, for which they were largely indebted to the discretion of the Commons. A vote against the Suez monopoly in Westminster would have been quickly followed by a defiant vote in favor of Mr. De Lesseps's claims on the part of the French Deputies. It would have been a challenge to a jealous rival, and would certainly have been resented. There was, moreover, a question of law at the bottom of the controversy, and English legislators, with their inborn respect for judicial authority, refrained from pronouncing judgment in a matter which had not been settled by the highest court-tribunal in Egypt. The Ministry will now have leisure for pressing the regular business of the session. The Corrupt Practices bill, the Agricultural Tenants' bill and the Bankruptcy bill are the main measures to be disposed of before adjournment.

Don't say that Judge Hooley isn't popular. An inventor in the Western Reserve has just named a new and improved boomerang after him.

We are indebted to the enterprise of our contemporary *The World* for information as to the whereabouts of our candidate for Speaker, Mr. Samuel Cox. So far as is consistent with the discharge of various other duties which we owe the public, we have endeavored to keep track of him and of his chances ever since the early announcement that his friends considered him as good as elected. We had the melancholy satisfaction a week or two ago to announce that he had reached the “balance of power” stage of his canvass, since which he has been somewhat out of sight. We now learn from *The World* that he was in Washington the latter part of last week expressing himself as “sure he should have the entire strength of the New-York delegation in caucus for Speaker.” Between this and the certainty of a “good place on the committees,” where he will presently land, there is but one station, that of doubt about the New-York delegation. We hope to hear from him when he reaches that. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that he continues to be THE TRIBUNE's candidate for Speaker.

Folk, robbery, twenty years in State Prison. [Dem. chorus: “Turn the rascals out.”]

company that is turning to build a summer hotel adjoining Ponce de Leon's of youth—just as soon as they find the font.

In answer to our inquiry what offices “have not been yielded up in accordance with the popular will as expressed at the polls” that being the charge it brings against the Republican party upon which it asks the Republican party to vacate the offices immediately—*The World* says Mr. Tilden “was elected President in 1876” and “Garfield and Arthur were not elected honestly” in 1880. As legally constituted tribunals decided the question in both cases we must conclude that in the mind of the Editor of *The World* he constitutes a court of last resort whose judgment as to what is really the popular will is final. We supposed all the time that the argument started with that assumption.

Randall to the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention: Take the chair! No, thank you; I'm a thousand times obliged, but this fence suits me much better. Hope to take a chair later. In Washington. For the present, my motto is, Eternal fence is the price of the Speakership.

The London press assumes that the assassination of James Carey was planned by secret societies in Ireland or the United States and deliberately carried into effect by one of their agents. If it be true, it proves that the resources of the murderous organizations have not been exhausted, and that discipline is enforced by ruthless avengers who are indifferent to their own fate. The facts, so far as they have been reported in the cable dispatches, point to a different conclusion. The assassin himself states that he did not know who his victim was until the newspapers at the Cape established his identity, whereupon the murder was planned. There are two facts which support O'Donnell's statement that he was a self-appointed executioner of the Government informer: In the first place, O'Donnell had been chosen by lot to avenge the Invincibles, he would have left his wife on shore and not have exposed her to the suspicion of being an accomplice in the murder. In the second place, the fatal shot was fired on board ship without any effort on the assassin's part to conceal his crime. If he had been sent out from Dublin for the express purpose of killing the informer, he would have taken some precautions to insure his own safety. He would have doctored his victim's steps on shore, lain in wait for him and assassinated him secretly rather than have pointed a revolver at him across the ship's cabin. We doubt if he had any connection with any secret society in Dublin. He is probably an excitable Irishman, and when he became convinced that his shipmate was the notorious Carey his anger and resentment instigated the crime.

Mr. Voorhees is reported as saying that Mr. Hendricks has finally abandoned political ambition. It would strike a man with a good field-glass that political ambition has abandoned Mr. Hendricks.

A suggestion to any good professional driver that is out of a job: Take your well and descend to the bottom of the thinner consciousness of the Democratic party and see if you can find the party's lost yearning for Civil Service Reform.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Simonds, of London, is at work on a marble bust of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

“Grace Greenwood” is now in London, writing a biography of Queen Victoria for young readers.

Senator Edmunds will stay at his Vermont home until his public duties recall him to Washington.

Mrs. Margaret Thomas will make a number of reduced copies of her book of Fielding which Mr. Lowell is to unveil at Faneuil Hall.

There has just been brought out in Paris a Compendium Book kept by Voltaire, which on his death passed into the hands of the Empress Catherine II.

Mlle. Alphonine, the once famous opera-buff singer of Paris, is dead. She weighed more than 250 pounds, yet was esteemed the lightest-footed and most graceful woman on the stage.

Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, is the social lion of Mr. Desart, where he is spending the summer. He is a devoted worshipper of nature, and often arrives at the hotel late for his meals, but with his hands full of wild flowers which he has gathered.

Mr. Habert Herkimer is busy completing arrangements for his new art school, which is to be opened at Bushy in October. The institution will be opened to both sexes. Hard work is expected of them all, but ample time will be allowed for recreation and exercise. Mr. Herkimer is an enthusiastic believer in gymnastics, and will encourage his pupils in such exercises.

“Mr. Serrell, of New-York,” says *The Philadelphia Press*, “has just received the gold medal of the Lyons Academy for his invention for the automatic reeling of silk by electricity. Mr. Serrell went to Lyons some years ago and won the confidence of the great capitalists there, getting them to accept his labor-saving machinery, which will work much the same revolution that was accomplished by the cotton-gin. The fortunate inventor is still a young man, and his friends believe that he has an extraordinary career before him. The reeling of silk from cocoons will, with the aid of this new machine, now become possible in the United States, where hitherto the costliness of labor was an insuperable barrier.”

QUEBEC, Aug. 1.—Chester A. Arthur, Jr., arrived here to-day from Metapedia.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—King Alfonso and Queen Christina arrived at the Royal Palace of San Ildefonso, La Granja, at 6:40 p. m. yesterday. The King went to the frontier to meet his royal spouse.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 1.—Her Majesty's war-ship Canada, with Prince George of Wales on board, has arrived in this harbor. Prince George, Frederick Ernest Albert is the second son of the Prince of Wales and is nineteen years old.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 1.—General Grant arrived here from Long Branch this afternoon on his way to the Catskills. He came by the West Shore road. The General stood in the waiting-room shaking hands with those in the crowd for about thirty minutes, and then he took the train for the Hotel Kaaterskill in company with General Sharpe and his wife and daughter.

GENERAL NOTES.

In the German Empire there are sixty manufacturing plants which produced during the last fiscal year 3,264,349 packs of less than thirty-six cards each and 1,058,826 packs of more than thirty-six cards each. Whist is evidently not the favorite game in Germany.

The Milwaukee Sentinel is authority for the statement that leprosy has gained a foothold among the Norwegian inhabitants of Northwestern Wisconsin, that it is spreading surely if not rapidly, and that it has already reached a stage which will require radical and persistent efforts for its eradication.

A summons was lately taken out in London by a district surveyor against a builder for covering a roof with asphalt, the official maintaining that it was combustible and dangerous. Professor Atfield, F. R. S., on the contrary, testified that, although asphalt contained a small portion of bitumen which, if extracted, would burn, about 90 per cent of it was earthy matter which would extinguish flame far better than water. After some further testimony the magistrate decided that asphalt was inconceivably within the meaning of the building act and dismissed the summons.

No people in the world cultivate so generally and with so much zeal the art of rifle-shooting as the Swiss. There is hardly a commune in the confederation which does not hold an annual Schutzenfest, and there are frequent cantonal competitions besides the great national meetings. The universal interest taken in these annual gatherings is illustrated by the fact that Swiss living in other European countries are accustomed to send home prizes for competition. “A few years ago,” says the Editor of *The London Globe*, “when the meeting was held at Lausanne, I went thither with an English General who has seen much active service, and we spent a very agreeable day watching the proceedings. He was much struck by the excellence of the shooting and the keenness of the competitors, and he expressed the opinion that, in the event of the Swiss being called upon to defend their native mountains, they would prove themselves worthy of their fighting ancestors, and give an exceedingly warm reception to any enemy who might venture to attack them.”

into a single jail capable of accommodating only one fourth of the number. The result was a frightful outbreak of disease, great mortality and indescribable suffering. The only compensation for all this is found in the fact that a new weekly journal, called *The Oriental Review*, which for some reason has a strong moral support from the Buddhist Government, although not an official organ, was permitted to make a faithful exposure of all the dreadful details. Several high functionaries, it is said, have already been ordered to the seat of exile and the Government is journaling. It is a hopeful sign that the Government is willing to have the truth appear, if through only a single medium.

The American Bible Society has received from its agent in Japan an interesting account of the conversion of the Buddhist Government. A Korean nobleman named Hui-yeon. During the rebellion in Corea a year ago he saved the Queen's life and the King offered to reward him with any rank or honor which he might aspire to. His reply was: “I only ask to be permitted to go to Japan in order that I may see and study the civilization of other lands.” While in Japan he called upon a Christian Japanese, to whom a former Korean ambassador had recommended him, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the claims and objects of Christianity. He was deeply impressed by a very important work to do here; I have found something that is better for me and our people than railroads, or telegraphs, or steamships.”

POLITICAL NEWS.

As a specimen of amateur journalism *The Cincinnati News Journal* is a no remarkable success. Its methods of conducting a campaign are twenty years behind the times. The laborers are not to be deceived, and it is not to be deceived by the truth about the opposite party and exaggerate everything that favors its own side and yet merit the respect of its readers. Times have changed somewhat since that style of campaign journalism was in vogue. Party newspapers now treat their readers as intelligent persons who are capable of detecting the unsoundness of an argument or the untruthfulness of a statement. The youthful efforts of Judge Hilditch and his fellows are as amusing as are the antics of his favorite on the stump. It may grow, however—provided it lives long enough.

Whatever differences there may be among the Ohio Democrats, the State ticket they are evidently unanimous in the purpose to make a strong effort to carry the next Legislature. The last General Assembly was Republican by a two-thirds majority, so the Republicans have a considerable margin to draw upon. It will not do, however, for them to trust to this, as the State has “wobbled” as often in this respect as it has on the Governorship. Estimates in Democratic papers give the Legislature to the Democracy by a large majority. These, of course, are only estimates, and the decision that it can deliver the truth about the opposite party and exaggerate everything that favors its own side and yet merit the respect of its readers. Times have changed somewhat since that style of campaign journalism was in vogue. Party newspapers now treat their readers as intelligent persons who are capable of detecting the unsoundness of an argument or the untruthfulness of a statement. The youthful efforts of Judge Hilditch and his fellows are as amusing as are the antics of his favorite on the stump. It may grow, however—provided it lives long enough.

Ex-Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, while in Chicago recently, told *The Tribune* of that city that he favored an alliance between the Republicans and the progressive Democrats on local questions in his State. In this way, he said, a sentiment against balding and balding-buff stuffing could be built up, and the Republicans be given their political rights. “Shooting” Cadmus, Mr. Lynch said, has no strength worth mentioning, and his attempt to start a new movement is a failure. He also thought the prospects are good enough in Mississippi to make it worth while for the Republicans to contest it next year. Mr. Lynch's estimate of the political situation in his State is no doubt correct, and it merits the attention of those who are anxious to see the Republican party built up in the South.

It doesn't need a very vivid imagination to picture the sad, rejected air of the “old-time Democrat” who is reported in the *Boston Traveller* as speaking as follows: “Oh, yes, I'm in hopes he'll be beaten this fall.” The speaker was an old-time Democrat and he was once proposed to be run with the “he” referred to on the State ticket of his party. “You see, I don't object to him for Governor, but if he succeeds again next time he will be on hand in the National Convention, and that breaks up the Democratic party.” “What would he do there?” “Well, I don't know. He'll go in with a strong club under his arm and he'll come out alive and kicking, but the party will be carried out on a stret